



Indigenous Landscapes

Quarterly Report

FY 2014 - QR4

1 PROJECT COVER SHEET

1.1 NAME OF THE PROJECT:

Indigenous Landscapes

1.2. DATES (START/FINISH):

AGREEMENT/ CONTRACT

Fri, 30/09/2011 - 00:00 to Thu, 29/09/2016 - 00:00

REPORT PERIOD

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1.3. PRIME PARTNER:

The Nature Conservancy

1.4. NAME OF PROGRAM MANAGER:

Name Program Manager

Marcelo Guevara

E-mail Program Manager

mguevara@tnc.org

Phone number Program Manager

+593 2 3341701 ext. 111

1.5. NAME OF AGREEMENT OFFICE REPRESENTATIVE OR CONTRACT OFFICE REPRESENTATIVE:

Monica Suquilanda

1.6. NAME OF ALTERNATE AOR OR COR:

Constance E. Campbell

1.7. MECHANISM NUMBER:

AID-OAA-A-11-00019

1.8. OVERALL PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The ICAA II landscape-level program Indigenous Landscapes' (IL) is implemented by the following six organizations: The Nature Conservancy (TNC, prime); Instituto del Bien Común, Peru (IBC), Fundación para la Sobrevivencia del Pueblo Cofán, Ecuador (FSC), Federación Indígena de la Nacionalidad Cofán del Ecuador (FEINCE), Coordinadora de las Organizaciones Indígenas de la Cuenca Amazónica (COICA), and Conservation Strategy Fund (CSF). We are working on landscape-level issues in tandem with focused efforts at core sites. To ensure long term conservation and sustainable use of the landscape's natural resources, our landscape-level conservation program prioritizes areas for conservation, restoration, and natural resource use. This three-pronged approach will ensure species conservation while protecting important headwaters and mitigating climate change. We follow the causal chain from healthy ecosystems, to ecosystem services, to human well-being. The core sites of our landscapes are the indigenous territories we work on. The core beneficiaries are the indigenous populations we work with.

Our Vision is that by 2020, our indigenous partner organizations in Peru and Ecuador will have the capacity to influence decisions about investments that affect their lands and surrounding areas, to support natural resource management in their communities, and to address threats that affect their livelihoods, thus contributing significantly to biodiversity conservation, livelihood diversity, and sustainable development in the landscapes. We are working in Peru in the North Central Selva and in Ecuador in Sucumbíos. Our Overall Objective is to conserve critical biodiversity found on indigenous lands and in surrounding areas that are also vital to ensure ecosystem functioning and continuity, as well as the sustainability of indigenous livelihoods. Gender is considered crosscutting to all our activities. Our Three Specific Objectives are: 1. Strengthen Andean Amazon indigenous organizations in areas which they themselves have identified as strategically vital for territorial management. 2. Reduce priority threats to indigenous lands and important biodiversity areas in at least two landscapes in Peru and Ecuador by ensuring the organizations' capacity to effectively manage their lands and by engaging other stakeholders to contribute to this management. 3. Establish sustainability mechanisms, including improved livelihood measures, to give continuity to natural resource management and conservation actions in the landscapes over the long term.

Note : FEINCE has changed its name to "Nacionalidad Originaria A'I Kofan del Ecuador" (NOA'IKE - A'I Kofan Indigenous Nationality of Ecuador) and will be referred to as such throughout this document. FSC ceased to be a member of the Consortium in 2013, but its objectives for the conservation of the Cofan territory continue to be addressed through NOA'IKE.

2. STRATEGY OVERVIEW

2.1. INTERMEDIATE RESULTS

2.1.1 IR1 - Selected Landscapes Managed Sustainably:

The Indigenous Landscapes Consortium faced new struggles and opportunities this year in both Peru and Ecuador. We have continued to work very closely with indigenous peoples and federations, complemented by work with local and provincial governments, as well as at the national level in the case of Peru. In Ecuador, the national political scene has made us aware of the need to make small changes in planned activities, which has caused some delays in the program, none of them serious. In other words, despite the consortium members' concerns about the political situation, project activities have continued to be carried out.

In Peru, IBC and the Federation of Native Communities of Puerto Inca and Tributaries (FECONAPIA) have started the process of georeferencing the native communities of the Pachitea River located in the buffer zone of the El Sira Communal Reserve (including the communities of Santa Isabel, Alto Rio Negro, Tsirotzire, Golondria, Santa Teresa, Cleyton, Alianza de Baños, Naranjal, Dos Unidos and Nueva Alianza) as a way of resolving territorial conflicts with settler hamlets. FECONAPIA's president has been monitoring this work carried out by the Regional Agricultural Directorate of Huánuco and has been coordinating upcoming field trips to continue this activity.

Together with the Organization of Indigenous Peoples of the District of Masisea (ORDIM), and in accordance with IBC's Annual Operating Plan, we held coordination and planning meetings with the Ucayali Regional Directorate for Production and the Natural Resources Department of the Regional Government of Ucayali (GOREU), with the aim of designing an intervention strategy to coordinate the activities of the different social actors (NGOs, fishermen's organizations, universities, etc.) in the Imiria and Chauya lake areas. As a result, it was agreed that dissemination events and other relevant activities would be carried out for the communities living in the buffer zone of the Imiria Regional Conservation Area. This will be coordinated with the area's management committee and headquarters.

Working with the Federation of Indigenous Cacataibo Communities (FENACOCA), we completed the work of setting the boundaries of the communities of Yamino, Mariscal Cáceres and Puerto Azul, which lacked recognition due to the overlapping of their territorial boundaries caused by the use of old Annual Operating Plans for timber harvesting and the territorial position of settlers in the area.

IBC completed the development of the "Methodological Guide to Plans for Good Living (PBVs)" for use by FECONAPIA's grassroots communities in the Pachitea basin. This guide, which addresses aspects of territorial management and organizational strengthening at the community and federation levels, was designed by a technical committee comprised of staff members representing all of IBC's programs. Also, an agreement was signed between FECONAPIA, IBC and the headquarters of the El Sira Communal Reserve, in which the various parties agreed to work together to achieve these objectives. Several workshops and coordination meetings were also carried out with the participation of mayors, councilmen and officials, focusing on the development of projects for the National Public Investment System and the importance of mancomunidades (associations of local governments) and Local Environmental Management Systems (SLGAs). Participants in these workshops analyzed concrete experiences related to the SLGAs and other issues connected with public services.

In Ecuador, NOA'IKE has continued to manage the Cofan territory, which is now largely financed by SocioBosque resources. As is already known, FSC failed to secure new donors for the Cofan park guard program before completing its work with the Indigenous Landscapes Consortium in 2013. Therefore, NOA'IKE has inherited the commitment to maintain the system. Three communities are participating in the SocioBosque scheme – Cofán Zábalo, Río Cofanes and Dureno – covering 77,000 hectares that are directly financed. This funding allows NOA'IKE to cover the salaries and logistical costs of 6 park guards in Río Cofanes, 3 in Dureno, and 5 rotating park guards in Zábalo. This money has also been used to purchase equipment (machetes, compasses, cameras, among others); to furnish some of the Cofan children with school supplies; to pay for campesino social security insurance for about 100 Cofan families, and the salaries of several Cofan leaders. These funds have also been used to purchase roofs for the community houses in Dureno and motors for the canoes of all of the families in Zábalo.

The necessary paperwork was resubmitted to incorporate Sinangue (with 13,000 hectares) and Cofan Bermejo (with 52,000 hectares) into the SocioBosque program. This process was initiated two years ago by FSC, and a positive decision was received in April of this year. However, the process was not completed because more changes were requested in the investment plans for the funds, and additional technical reports were required by the directors of the protected areas. All of these changes and new required documents have now been sent to the Ministry of Environment and we expect Sinangue and Cofan Bermejo to be incorporated into the SocioBosque scheme in October. The community of Zábalo, which has also been trying to include 40,000 additional hectares of its territory located in the Cuyabeno Reserve, has given up on this plan because the Ministry informed them it would be very difficult to include this territory as it is already part of the national parks system.

Finally, TNC Ecuador and NOA'IKE have coordinated the mapping of the Cofan ancestral territory by leading a group of investigators through the San Miguel and Bermejo River basins. They worked with elders from the communities of Chandia Na'e, Avié, and Soquié to collect stories and GPS points, further strengthening our understanding of culturally and historically significant features of the Cofan landscape. With this information, FEINCE coordinated the production of an approximately 45-minute A'ingae-language video and another map of the relevant named points. This information is completely new and it represents an essential step toward documenting and stabilizing Cofan people's knowledge of their ancestral territory. FEINCE and TNC will produce copies of the map and video to share them with Cofan communities and organizations. As a whole, this activity is important for many reasons: it documents the knowledge of Cofan elders, many of whom are old and have failed to transmit their knowledge to younger people; it generalizes the knowledge that is particular to certain Cofan communities, thereby creating a territorial consciousness for the entire Cofan nation; it presents important training opportunities for future Cofan leaders and investigators; and it lays the groundwork for future territorial reoccupation efforts, especially in the Andean foothills.

At the same time, TNC Ecuador has continued to work on the implementation of productive initiatives with Cofan families from the communities of Dureno and Duvuno. This support has consisted of technical assistance for controls and integrated pest management in coffee and cacao crops, the incorporation of new productive plants such as fruit and wood trees in their small farms (chacras), and support for two model chacras, one for each community.

2.1.2 IR2 - Key Elements of Natural Resources Governance Functioning in Critical Landscapes:

In both countries, the Indigenous Landscape Consortium has worked on different levels, from the local to the national and from the technical to the institutional, with the goal of improving the governance of natural resources. In Peru, TNC supported the communities of Patria Nueva, Callería and Nuevo Saposoa in implementing their life plans (specifically relating to sustainable productive activities), thus carrying out three pilot experiences involving the management of natural resources and the raising of awareness of their value for forest conservation. As a result of this, training activities have been carried out in the communities of Callería and Nuevo Saposoa related to paiche fish management, including feeding, evaluation of growth, and post-harvest and commercialization activities. The paiches have reached an average weight according to national standards. These activities have been carried out with the support of AIDER, which completed its consultancy last quarter on how paiche production fits into the communities' sustainable development strategies. The following products have been developed: lagoon management plans (under review by the Directorate for Wild Flora and Fauna of the Ucayali Regional Government); a diagnosis of the lagoons in the communities of Nuevo Saposoa and Callería; paiche management guides; and equipping the communities with materials to facilitate the implementation of sustainable productive activities. Training was conducted in the communities of Nuevo Saposoa and Callería on paiche post-harvest activities and the evaluation of potential regional and national markets.

TNC, in accordance with its Plan of Action, continues to work on strengthening the Regional Group for Monitoring Megaprojects in Ucayali (GRMMU). During this fiscal year, events have been organized to raise awareness of the Pucallpa–Cruzeiro do Sul (IIRSA Centro) project and present the results of studies related to it. This quarter, a training event was held for indigenous communicators; a round of visits was made to communities in the Abujao River basin to hold informational assemblies at more than four centralized workshops; and, in coordination with IBC, we co-organized a workshop for the exchange of experiences in the city of Rio Branco-Acre, with the aim of establishing a regional working group as a coordination point for the GRMMU and setting a joint agenda for advocacy related to the road project.

In addition, as part of an agreement for inter-institutional support, TNC has supported the Regional Government of Ucayali in developing a situational diagnostic of the environmental impacts of mining activities in the Abujao River basin, in the Ucayali region. This diagnostic includes the review of: i) legal sanctions; ii) the concessions' environmental management plans and statements of commitments presented to this area's Regional Office of Energy and Mines; iii) an analysis of the loss of vegetation cover, inventory of tributaries, and chemical analysis of soils, water and fish; and finally, iv) a study of the occupation of the territory and the conditions of mining activities in the basin. This situational diagnostic provides the basis for the Regional Government to define its environmental interventions.

Meanwhile, IBC and FECONAPIA's grassroots communities, in coordination with the indigenous leaders, are proceeding with the activities proposed during the previous quarter. We are holding meetings to share and promote the proposal for the Plans for Good Living (PBVs), thus reinforcing the process of community consultation and gathering input from the communities themselves in order to enrich the methodological proposal to be implemented. This holistic vision is reflected in the PBVs, the communal statutes, and FECONAPIA's Governance Plan for the Pachitea River basin. The last of these, the Governance Plan, is a tool that will be presented to and negotiated with the district municipalities during the development of participatory budgets.

In Ecuador, NOA'IKE, in accordance with the Cofan Life Plan, has continued to hold natural resource management workshops in the Cofan territories. These workshops focused on environmental education, ancestral practices, the current constitutional laws, and territorial defense. They generated a lot of public interest and were well received by the attendees, who expressed their support for the implementation of the Life Plan in order to ensure the sustainable development and conservation of the forests. Meetings have also been held to share experiences and engage in discussions with neighboring peoples near the Cofan territory with the aim of improving their coexistence and use of natural resources. The Cofan people have been organizing these workshops for some years now in order to discuss their concerns about the conversion of forests into agricultural lands, the overhunting of wildlife, and support for oil drilling beyond the borders of the Cofan lands. The Cofan's ecologically friendly discourse often gets a mixed reception. Many mestizo people coming from the Andes see the expansion of agricultural lands as their only option to improve their well-being. However, an increasing understanding on both sides is slowly replacing the previous animosity and mistrust. The communities visited were: the Kichwa community of Chuskuyacu, the Afro-descendant villages of La Barranca Bermeja and La Providencia, the mestizo parishes of La Barquilla and La Sofía, and the La Bonita-Cofanes-Chingual Reserve.

NOA'IKE has also continued to support the internal strengthening of the communities through a paralegal program and workshops for the review of the communities' internal regulations. Two training workshops for community paralegals have been held to inform them about national social-legal and environmental tools and international treaties on indigenous peoples so that they can defend the rights of nature in their communities and the collective rights protected by the Constitution of the Republic of Ecuador. These workshops were attended by the Cofan communities of Sinangoé, Zábalo, Dovuno and Chandía Na'en, in the city of Lago Agrio, province of Sucumbíos.

Regarding community rules, NOA'IKE gave a workshop to strengthen the internal regulations of the Chandia Na'en community by reviewing them and later proposing an amendment to include natural resources, forest conservation, and environmental matters. The community agreed to modify the regulations, and the amended regulations will enter into effect in the coming months.

NOA'IKE has channeled funds from a compensation payment for oil spills caused by TEXACO to several Cofan communities. In Dureno, this partial compensation was made through a small program to improve the quality of water in the community. A similar program is being carried out in Singanoe and one will soon be launched in Zábalo. Finally, in the third week of September, NOA'IKE signed an agreement with the Ecuadorian Institute of Intellectual Property (IEPI) to socialize the following issues with the Cofan communities in 2015: ancestral knowledge, trademarks and marketing of handicrafts, designations of origin, and the protection of genetic resources.

For its part, TNC Ecuador resumed its efforts to develop relations with the new authorities for the implementation of activities to improve the management of forests and biodiversity in the province. The administration of the local governments, the Provincial Government of Sucumbíos, and the municipalities of Gonzalo Pizarro, Cascales and Sucumbíos turned over at the beginning of the year. In this sense, and considering that the new authorities must comply with the legal mandate to update their development and land-use plans, we have worked on strengthening the capabilities of each local government's planning teams to effectively update their Land-Use Plans (Planes de Ordenamiento Territorial – PDOTs). We have worked closely with the Provincial Government on the collection and refinement of statistical and spatial information to provide a basis for updating the Land-Use Planning proposal for the province. In addition, a training course was held on Geographic Information Systems applied to Land-Use Planning. As part of the process, we have decided to prioritize the hiring of a consultancy to support the local governments' planning teams in defining the Land-Use Planning proposal by helping them to integrate available spatial and alphanumeric information to facilitate the spatial identification of priority sites for conservation, production and restoration in the province.

Finally, together with the Municipality of Sucumbíos, we have defined a work plan – now in the process of being implemented – to strengthen the management of the La Bonita-Cofanes-Chingual Reserve. The procurement of equipment has begun, consisting of GPSs, cameras for fauna monitoring, and uniforms for the park guards. Work has also started on the design of communications materials for the Reserve.

COICA, for its part, has been addressing conservation from the perspective of the legal security of full life indigenous territories, and has opened spaces for debate and the development of strategies with the indigenous organizations of Peru, Ecuador and Colombia, with support from WWF, TNC and IUCN. This input has already been used to develop a Strategy for the Holistic Management of Full Life Territories, which will be presented at the World Parks Congress and the COP20 on Climate Change at the end of this year. COICA has already used the materials prepared on the strategy to disseminate this work at the United Nations Permanent Forum on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (May 2014) and at the United Nations World Conference on Indigenous Peoples (September 2014).

2.1.3 IR3 - Increased Capacity to Utilize Payment for Environmental Services (PES)-like and other Economic Incentive Programs:

In both Peru and Ecuador, we have worked throughout the year to improve the capacity of the Indigenous Landscapes Consortium members to propose, articulate and implement economic incentive programs for conservation. This work has gone from organizing training workshops in the indigenous communities to holding meetings and signing agreements with state institutions.

In San Martín, Peru, we have continued to support the implementation of the Payment for Hydrological Ecosystem Services (PHES) mechanism for the Cumbaza River basin. Following the delivery and

validation of the design of the system in April of this year, we have supported the local indigenous federation FEPIKRESAM, which brings together the communities living in the basin, in continuing its dissemination and awareness-raising activities on the PHES with its grassroots communities. We have provided support for various visits and workshops organized by the federation itself to create incentives for and promote the mechanism in the communities, thus supporting the process of building consensus with the Irrigation Board for the signing of agreements. We have also developed a Work Plan which, in addition to supporting FEPIKRESAM, includes activities with CEDISA, the local NGO that has been leading the process of implementation of the PHES mechanism.

Our Work Plan includes support for the National Forest Conservation Program (PNCB), given the possibility of generating synergies by working together on the PHES mechanism. It is also important to mention that the PNCB has decided to include the four native communities in the upper Cumbaza River basin in its forest conservation work.

As part of this Work Plan, we have produced Terms of Reference to develop investment plans for the sustainable productive activities carried out by the communities. These ToR will provide the technical basis for the signing of agreements between the native communities and the Irrigation Board. The investment plans will be based on the Life Plans we completed at the beginning of 2014, and will also serve as tools to leverage additional funds for the mechanism. We have also developed Terms of Reference for monitoring and support of activities and processes carried out to consolidate the PHES mechanism, as well as of the commitments entered into by the communities under the agreement with the PNCB. This monitoring and support will be provided by FEPIKRESAM.

In Ecuador, it is important to mention that the SocioBosque program provides economic incentives for forest conservation, subject to approval of a community investment plan. This investment plan is approved by the Ministry of Environment, and three Cofan communities - Zábalo, Dureno and Rio Cofanes – are carrying out activities in accordance with this plan. NOA'IKE expects the communities of Sinangoe and Cofan Bermejo to enter this program in October 2014.

For its part, this year TNC Ecuador completed the study "Development of passive restoration plans in the Amazon region of the SocioBosque Program," the main objective of which is to assist the staff of this program in the identification of priority areas to be restored in each Amazonian province. This study identified priority sites for ecological restoration covering a total area of 805,511.7 ha in the Ecuadorian Amazon region. Of this total prioritized area, 32.91% and 18.49% are located in the provinces of Morona Santiago and Zamora Chinchipe respectively, followed by Sucumbíos (14.43%), Pastaza (12.27%), and Napo (12.43%). The province with the least percentage of priority areas for passive restoration is Orellana, with 9.46%. The Provincial Government of Sucumbios, with the support of TNC, will use this information to update the zoning plan in 2015.

In addition, in order to support the authorities in implementing more efficient local policies to improve environmental management and conservation in the province, TNC Ecuador has prioritized the implementation of a course on Sustainable Management Plans for Autonomous Decentralized Governments (GADs). This course will be held at the end of the year by the Conservation Strategy Fund (CSF) with the participation of technical staff from the GADs that are linked to the implementation of productive activities and environmental management in the province.

2.1.4 IR4 - Greater Understanding and Solutions for Key Environmental Issues:

In Peru and Ecuador, the information generated in 2013 on environmental problems is being used to create a usage guide on natural resources and the implementation of productive activities and to implement programs to respond to these problems. In Peru, we now have a Methodological Guide on data collection for the development of Plans for Good Living (PBVs), to be applied in FECONAPIA's grassroots communities. The PBVs are a management tool for the development of the native

communities and their federation. Specifically, FECONAPIA will use these PBVs in the following ways: i) as input for the development of a Governance Plan for the mancomunidad (association of local governments) of Pachitea; ii) in the process of addressing the needs of the native communities in the participatory municipal budgets of the province of Puerto Inca; and iii) in the development of the Local Environmental Management Systems (SLGAs).

In addition, as part of the project's match, we have developed coverage maps and models of land-use change for the two working areas in Ucayali and San Martín for the next ten years. These maps are part of an ecosystem service valuation study that will be used to support the development of the National Forest and Wildlife Plan of the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation. At present, the maps and models are in the process of being validated and the study is expected to be completed during the first quarter of 2015.

During FY14, the CSF team concentrated on analyzing previously collected field data to make deforestation projections and predict land-use changes that would result from the implementation of either of these projects; to calculate the associated opportunity costs of conservation; and to prepare a preliminary cost-benefit analysis for both alternatives, without considering social and environmental externalities.

These intermediate analysis products provided the information needed to estimate the economic value of the positive and negative externalities identified for both projects, and facilitated the preparation of a final report integrating all of this information into a comprehensive cost-benefit analysis for the road and railway projects. The analysis considers three scenarios: 1. no project, 2. road project built, and 3. railway project constructed.

The main findings show that neither the road nor the railway project is feasible. For the Pucallpa-Cruzeiro do Sul (IOC – Interoceánica Centro) road project to become viable, 70% of the Interoceánica Sur road (IOS) traffic would have to be diverted to the IOC, in turn rendering the IOS unfeasible. If the cost of externalities is considered, the road project would not be viable even if all the IOS traffic were diverted. Due to its high investment costs, the railway project was deemed unfeasible even before taking externality costs into account, although its social and environmental impacts were found to be lower than the road's.

The final draft of the analysis has been sent for external review. Once the review is completed, the document will be laid out and published in electronic format.

Together with TNC Peru, in May and July the CSF team presented preliminary analysis results to stakeholders at three separate events in Pucallpa, attended respectively by members of the Regional Group for Monitoring Megaprojects in Ucayali (GRMMU), representatives of the Ucayali local government, and "indigenous communicators" (community members who work in the local press, radio and other media). The analysis was also presented in Rio Branco (Acre) in September at an event organized by the GRMMU and attended by representatives of indigenous communities in Brazil. Once the final document becomes available, an event will be organized to present the results to interested stakeholders in Lima, and meetings will be held to share this analysis with decision-makers.

In Ecuador, NOA'IKE conducted a workshop on "Environmental Conservation and Natural Resources" in the Dovuno community. This event sparked a lot of local interest, especially because a sector of the community is experiencing the impacts of tree cutting. The leaders and community in general expressed their interest in continuing with this kind of training.

NOA'IKE organized a workshop on natural resources, climate change and REDD++ in Ecuador, which was held in the city of Lago Agrio in June 2014 with the participation of indigenous Cofan delegates from the Cofan Center of Uperito Kankhe, delegates from the Kichwa indigenous nationality, and delegates from the Federation of Organizations of the Kichwa Nationality of Sucumbíos Ecuador (FONAKISE). The workshop focused on the importance of forests, the water cycle, the effects of

greenhouse gases, the carbon cycle and climate change mitigation, and gave rise to an important and interesting discussion among the participants, who were able to clear up many doubts about the SocioBosque program and REDD+.

Meanwhile, TNC Ecuador continued its work with the Provincial Government of Sucumbíos and presented the Provincial Council with a "territorial and infrastructure management viewer," also known as "threat software". During the last quarter, officials and technical staff of the Provincial Government were trained in the use of this software, which represents a unique undertaking in Ecuador as it makes it possible to visualize layers of social, environmental and other information, as well as the possible impacts of the construction of new infrastructure, especially on natural ecosystems. This software is a tool for sharing information about the province, and for improving the provision of early warnings of infrastructure construction projects. Also, a consultancy was completed to determine the possible impacts of the Pimampiro-La Sofia road. This information is vitally important because the road goes through areas of high conservation interest and could also affect indigenous territories.

COICA has concentrated on the following: support and follow-up of advocacy activities to ensure respect for the rights of indigenous peoples within the United Nations System (UN Permanent Forum on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and the UN World Conference on Indigenous Peoples), preparation for the COP20 on Climate Change, the Strategy for the Holistic Management of Full Life Territories, advocacy on IIRSA projects, and preparation for the World Parks Congress. At the local level, this involved direct coordination with the national organizations AIDESEP in Peru and CONFENIAE in Ecuador, to generate input based on national realities and to keep them informed of the state of discussions and the results of the above-mentioned events. With regard to the Strategy for the Holistic Management of Full Life Territories, during the last quarter COICA has focused on systematizing and revising the final report on the strategy, which is now ready to be printed with funding from WWF and to be used for whatever future purposes COICA determines together with the cooperation agencies.

At the regional level, with respect to political advocacy on IIRSA projects, during the last quarter an official meeting was held between COICA leaders and executives of the Brazilian National Development Bank (BNDES). It took place in Río de Janeiro on August 21, 2014 and the agreements reached have to do with: 1) the commitment to set up a calendar of meetings to discuss different issues affecting indigenous peoples in territories where there are enterprises financed by the Bank; 2) the agreement that the indigenous peoples, territories and Amazon forest will be respected and taken into account in BNDES projects; 3) interest in addressing indigenous issues and willingness to hold further meetings; 4) the channeling of part of the funds from the Amazon Fund to other countries in the Amazon region, outside Brazil. In this context, considering BNDES' visible commitment, COICA will present guidelines regarding issues to consider in defining an agenda for dialogue next year.

Globally, during the last quarter COICA participated in the United Nations World Conference on Indigenous Peoples (New York, September 2014). There, COICA worked to prepare for the next two crucial events at the international level, the COP20 on Climate Change (Lima, December 2014) and the World Parks Congress (Sydney, November 2014). The conference in New York resulted in the governments' adoption of a series of political commitment decisions with respect to the United Nations resolution on compliance with the Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples ; and the formalization of plans for COICA and other indigenous peoples to participate in the 12th meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP12) to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), which will take place from October 6-17, 2014 and include discussion of intellectual property and indigenous peoples' access to genetic resources.

2.1.5 Support Unit Services:

During this year, a training workshop on gender equity issues was held in Ecuador, organized by FEINCE, coordinated by TNC, and led by a gender specialist from the Support Unit. This training was

very well received by the Cofan communities. Around 25 people of this nationality participated in the training.

Also, COICA has received significant support from the ICAA ISU for several of COICA's initiatives and processes, and primarily for the following: i) support for the development and validation of COICA's Four-Year Strategic Plan for 2013-2017 and its 2014 Annual Operating Plan (AOP), including holding a meeting for this purpose in Lima (February 2014) with the organization's new Board of Directors and the Coordination Council composed of COICA's member organizations; ii) support to facilitate dialogue between the indigenous peoples of the Amazon Basin (channeled through COICA and AIDSEP) with Peru's Vice-Ministry of Environment, to promote the participation of the indigenous peoples in the COP-20 on Climate Change; iii) preliminary agreements with the ICAA Support Unit to hold a national consultation workshop on the Indigenous Lands Strategy in Colombia in April and May 2014; iv) coordination of an economic incentives workshop for indigenous peoples of the Ecuadorian Amazon, which took place in the first week of April; v) follow-up to request an audience with President Obama, taking advantage of COICA's participation in the United Nations World Conference on Indigenous Peoples in New York, although ultimately this initiative failed; and vi) follow-up for the implementation of COICA's Regional Institutional Strengthening project, through USAID.

2.2 CROSS-CUTTING THEMES AND USAID KEY ISSUES

2.2.1 Improve Policies and Policy Implementation

In Peru, the letters of understanding signed between IBC and the Organization of Young Indigenous People from Aguaytia and Tributaries of Puerto Inca (OJIKAAPI), the Association of Bilingual Teachers of Puerto Inca (APROBIPI), the Federation of Native Communities of Puerto Inca and Tributaries (FECONAPIA), and the Organization of the Indigenous District of Masisa (ORDIM) have enabled these organizations to organize and plan their working relationships. Regarding OJIKAAPI, the Cacataibo youth have participated actively, providing valuable technical support for the work of establishing the native communities' boundaries, as well as serving on committees that travel to the city of Huánuco to take actions for activities in support of their territories. With respect to APROBIPI, we coordinated the provision of technical support for the community managers during the gathering of information for the Plans for Good Living (PBVs). With regard to ORDIM, we are coordinating with the management committee of the Imiria Regional Conservation Area to carry out different activities related to the protection and management of natural resources in the area.

2.2.2 Increase Gender Awareness and Gender-related Program Outcomes

In both Peru and Ecuador, we have worked to mainstream gender issues into the activities being carried out. IBC has supported the empowerment of indigenous women from the communities in Ucayali. The Xanun Kuruna Federation of Kakataibo Women (FEMUKAXAKU) has strengthened its leadership capacities and is now working with FENACOCA and OJIKAPI to support activities planned at FENACOCA's 11th Congress held in 2014. This women's federation has participated in meetings organized by different stakeholders from public and private institutions such as GEMA, Perú Petro, the municipalities of Padre Abad and Irazola, CIMA Cordillera Azul, and the Padre Abad Agrarian Agency.

In the case of FECONAPIA, the president of this organization, in coordination with IBC and the headquarters of the El Sira Communal Reserve, held the federation's Ordinary Congress with the participation of the leaders of its grassroots communities and the president of ARPI. FECONAPIA's president provided important leadership during the congress, directing its proceedings in accordance with the planned agenda. The congress resulted in the drafting of a communiqué to the Peruvian government requesting the recognition of indigenous peoples' rights, the protection of their territories, and respect for ILO Convention 169. All of FECONAPIA's grassroots communities unanimously

supported the president's administration and the process of gathering information for the development of the PBVs. They also requested that work on border setting and georeferencing of their communal territories be continued.

The activities that TNC Peru has been supporting in three native communities, as part of the implementation of sustainable productive activities within the framework of their life plans, have promoted the participation of women. As a result, 20% of the members of the three committees that have been formed (one for each community) are women who are participating actively.

In Ecuador, NOA'IKE is committed to working on gender issues in spite of the technical limitations. There is a limited budget for these issues, and women have traditionally been marginalized from political activities. Therefore, FEINCE is trying to strengthen the active participation of Cofan women in decision-making as well as in natural resources management and territorial defense. To this end, they implemented a workshop on gender equity with the participation of women from the Cofan communities (Avié, Sinangoé, Dovuno and Zábalo), as well as workshops for community paralegals, with broad participation by women.

For its part, COICA has made several commitments to strengthen the gender component. For one, there are already some agreements in place for the development of COICA's Strategy on Gender, Women and Family. Work has been done on COICA's gender strategy and its process of implementation since 2010; in November 2013, it was updated with the cooperation of GIZ, and the aim now is to consolidate it with the support of the ICAA Gender Unit. The Amazon indigenous organizations validated this decision along with COICA's Four-Year Strategic Plan, in February in Lima.

In addition, COICA has assured its participation in the two-year capacity-building program for ICAA partners. This process is supported by IUCN, which is conducting training for the ICAA partners and other key stakeholders in the Andean Amazon. Within this context, in August, a training workshop took place in Quito between IUCN, the ICAA Gender Unit, and COICA women leaders in order to discuss a gender strategy for COICA.

2.2.3 Strengthening of Selected Regional Organizations and Institutions

In Peru, we supported the Regional Group for Monitoring Megaprojects in Ucayali (GRMMU) in holding three events: the first one for indigenous communicators from the Ucayali region; the second one for the communities living in the Abujao River basin (the area of direct influence of the IIRSA Centro road project); and the third one for indigenous and civil society organizations in Acre. The results of the studies TNC and CSF carried out on the Pucallpa – Cruzeiro do Sul road project were disseminated at all of these events. As a result of these activities, the group has significantly strengthened its institutional capacity to participate in regional discussions on issues related to the impact of road projects.

In addition, during the third quarter, the activities in the federations' Annual Operating Plans have continued to be carried out. As a result, the federations have increased their capacity for negotiation and dialogue with the different government entities, including the Regional Agrarian Offices of Ucayali and Huánuco and the Padre Abad Agrarian Agency, related to georeferencing and establishing the borders of the native communities of Pachitea, Padre Abad, and Ucayali.

The indigenous federations in the North Central Selva landscape have improved their capacity to negotiate with various state and private actors in the Huánuco region. In this connection, a coordination meeting was held with the Regional Director of Huánuco and the Coordinator of the Office of Indigenous Affairs, at which agreement was reached to draft a Joint Letter of Understanding among FENACOCA, FECONAPIA, IBC, and the Huánuco Regional Agrarian Office (DRAH). This draft

agreement mentions the activities to be carried out in coordination with the indigenous organizations to resolve the communities' territorial conflicts. FENACOCA's leaders have also been following up on the registration of the property title to the native community of Santa Martha in the public registries, including making frequent trips to the city of Huánuco to ensure compliance with the commitments that have been made. In this regard, ORDIM has also significantly increased its organizational capacities and now seeks to sign an agreement with the Ucayali Office of Physical-Legal Regularization of Agrarian Property in order to resolve territorial conflicts in the district of Masisea. In the midst of this positive context, one situation is worrisome: FECONAU has shown signs of suffering setbacks in its representative capacity since it lacks an annual operating plan and is currently without an elected president. IBC is trying to find ways to support this institution so that it can solve these problems.

During this period, we have supported several activities that the Federation of Indigenous Kichwa Peoples in the Region of San Martín (FEPIKRESAM) is carrying out for forest conservation and dissemination regarding the Payment for Hydrological Ecosystem Services (PHES) mechanism for the Cumbaza River basin with the four communities that live in the basin. In this way, we hope to empower the federation regarding the mechanism, thus improving its relationship with its grassroots base.

2.2.4 Improve Region-wide Capacity for Conservation Through Training

We have continued to work on strengthening the basic parameters for indigenous representative bodies: the federations' legal formality and legitimacy. These parameters have helped us to develop agreed work strategies with the federations and their respective grassroots members. To this end, we supported the development of the Methodological Guide to PBVs and the georeferencing of the grassroots communities of FECONAPIA, FENACOCA and ORDIM. We also completed a series of audiovisual communication workshops for the communities in the Callería River basin, in partnership with the Chicago Field Museum and the headquarters of the Sierra del Divisor Reserved Zone, resulting in the development of three audiovisual products focusing on environmental conservation and the recovery of ancestral indigenous culture. We have reached agreement with ORDIM that all of the activities to be carried out in the Lake Imiria area will be coordinated with the management committee and headquarters of the Imiria Regional Conservation Area. With respect to FECONAU, there are still internal frictions between their grassroots communities and the leadership of the federation's current president, who does not have the communities' approval and legitimacy.

In Ecuador, NOA'IKE held six workshops in May, June, July, August and September on issues of environmental conservation, natural resources, climate change and the REDD+ Mechanism in Ecuador. These workshops took place in Lago Agrio and the communities of Dovuno and Dureno and, in addition to being attended by Cofans, also had Kichwa and mestizo participants.

During this period, TNC held two training workshops on threat software for all of the authorities of the cantons of Sucumbíos. We also organized a workshop on the creation of environmental service maps and how this information can help in decision-making and the prioritization of conservation areas at the provincial and cantonal levels. In addition, we presented the provincial government and municipal authorities with a portfolio of priority sites for freshwater conservation.

2.2.5 Increase Indigenous Peoples' Participation

In Peru, the GRMMU has significantly increased its participation in regional discussions about issues related to the impact of road projects. IBC also supported the empowerment of the federations to participate in territorial defense processes. This empowerment was evident during the constant coordination meetings they attended with public institutions such as the Padre Abad and Puerto Inca Agrarian Agencies and the Regional Agrarian Offices of Ucayali and Huánuco. We completed the

Cultural Revaluation workshops in the native communities of Callería, Patria Nueva and Saposoa, which resulted in the production of cultural revaluation audiovisual products by Shipibo youth.

The empowerment of FECONAPIA's indigenous women led to their future participation in the 20th meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP 20) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, where they will raise awareness about the social and territorial problems of the Yánesha people. Similarly, FEMUKAXAKU gained the acceptance and recognition of FENACOCA's grassroots communities.

The leaders of the federations have maintained an ongoing participation in different local and regional forums for public advocacy. A clear example of this was their participation in the Second Macro-Regional Meeting between the State and the indigenous peoples of the Central Amazon, held in the native community of Baja Aldea (district of Pichanaqui), which the president of FECONAPIA attended as an indigenous leader.

During this period, TNC Peru has continued to support the participation of the native communities living in the Cumbaza River basin in the Payment for Hydrological Ecosystem Services (PHES) Mechanism. Terms of Reference have been prepared to develop investment plans for the sustainable productive activities implemented by the communities, as well as a program of monitoring and support for the activities and processes carried out to consolidate the PHES mechanism. This monitoring and support will be provided by FEPIKRESAM.

In Ecuador, NOA'IKE is continuing its work to improve coordination among the Cofan communities and thus facilitate Cofan political participation at the provincial level. To this end, NOA'IKE carried out a dialogue activity to strengthen the Cofan Radio station "Tsanda Jenfa" (Sound of Thunder) in August 2014. The objective of this activity was to analyze the community radio station's current situation, coordinate entrance to the communities' events, and reach agreements with them.

TNC Ecuador continues to provide support for two young Cofan students to complete their degrees in environmental communication and architecture at Universidad San Francisco de Quito.

For its part, COICA has supported its member organizations, including AIDSEP and CONFENIAE, at the international events in which they take part. Also, on a more global level, COICA has coordinated actions with indigenous organizations outside the Amazon basin – including organizations from Central America, the Andean Region and the Southern Cone – in order to have a common cause at this year's global events: the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, the CBD, and the COP20, among others.

2.2.6 Climate Change - Adaptation

Implementing the work plan developed with the GRMMU in the previous quarter, we disseminated the results of the studies TNC and CSF carried out on the Pucallpa - Cruzeiro do Sul road project to settler hamlets and native communities in the Abujao River basin in order to provide them with technical information. TNC and CSF also arranged for a documentary filmmaker to enter the communities to gather visual information on the problems and point of view of the local population towards the Pucallpa–Cruzeiro do Sul (IIRSA Centro) road interconnection project. The documentary filmmaker is now preparing visual material about this project. Journalists from El Comercio's magazine Somos also entered the area and have published an article in this magazine emphasizing the basin's problems, including deforestation as a primary cause of climate change . The dissemination of information to civil society was part of a communication strategy included in the advocacy plan of the GRMMU.

TNC has continued to support COICA's preparations for the COP20 on Climate Change, which will be held in Lima next December.

2.2.7 Climate Change (REDD+, Sustainable Landscapes)

During this year, TNC Peru has continued to participate as part of the technical team for the Climate Change Plan promoted by the Ministry of Environment, whose objective is to prepare an agenda for the reduction of carbon emissions in all sectors: agriculture, transportation, energy, land use, etc., by 2050. TNC Ecuador has participated in COICA meetings and workshops related to climate change and the Amazonian Indigenous REDD+ proposal (RIA) and the implementation of safeguards. We expect to support COICA in the implementation of pilot RIAs in Peru and Ecuador. RIA differs from REDD + in that it gives an economic value to the carbon stock of the forests whether they are in peril of deforestation or not.

3. NETWORKING AND SYNERGY

3.1. ANDEAN AMAZON LEVEL

IL has provided significant support to COICA to reinforce COICA's impact in the region. Over the last few years we have contributed to the recognition of the territorial rights of indigenous peoples in the Amazon, and we will continue to do so. One big success story was the approval of motion 127 presented by COICA at the IUCN World Conservation Congress (Jeju, South Korea, Sept. 6-15, 2012). The proposal was accepted and indigenous territories as conservation areas were officially declared to be within IUCN's conservation categories. Thus, indigenous peoples' efforts to recover their territories are recognized as also being work for the conservation of nature from which we all benefit.

3.2. NATIONAL LEVEL

3.3. SUB NATIONAL LEVEL

IL has worked with the environmental management authorities of the regional governments of San Martín and Ucayali, strengthening their capabilities for environmental governance and their relationships with the federations of indigenous peoples located in their respective administrative areas.

In Ecuador, IL has continued to support the Provincial Government of Sucumbíos and the cantonal governments of Sucumbíos, Gonzalo Pizarro, and Cascales. We have also worked to develop and implement environmental plans as key components of the sub-national governments' development plans. Also, TNC Ecuador has collaborated with the Shuar people in finding ways to protect the Kutuku-Shaimi Forest. Through this work with the Shuar, TNC seeks to pave the way to share and expand the experience gained in Sucumbíos and with the Cofan people to other parts of the Ecuadorian Amazon.

3.4. LANDSCAPE LEVEL

In Peru, we have continued working in the Cacataibo, Shipibo, and Ashaninka territories in the North Central Selva mosaic, especially on the demarcation and delimitation of the boundaries of indigenous territories in order to create the necessary conditions for the regional government of Ucayali to update or grant the respective land titles. We have also worked on implementing sustainable development activities in the framework of the life plans previously developed with the communities and federations of indigenous peoples.

In Ecuador, we focused on training indigenous organizations and the sub-national governments to maximize the positive impact of the program. Components at this level are GIS skills, park guard

training, business plans to promote sustainable and eco-friendly activities, and the development and implementation of environmental agendas, among others.

3.5. OTHERS

4. IMPACT OF LEVERAGED RESOURCES

In Ecuador, NOA'IKE has largely financed its work protecting the Cofan territory with funds from SocioBosque. By 2015, NOA'IKE expects to further strengthen the Cofan communities' capacities for sustainable productive activities and improved knowledge of natural resources through a project NOA'IKE recently signed with the Ecuadorian Institute of Intellectual Property (IEPI).

For its part, COICA's advocacy work has been supported with funding from other cooperation agencies: the Ford Foundation, WWF, Forest Trends, ICCO, Climate Alliance, GIZ, and the Indigenous Fund.

5. PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT PLAN

Our PMP is the ICAA-wide shared PMP, and has now been updated to include an indicator of institutional strengthening. This shared PMP is the result of coordination and information exchange among all ICAA partners, facilitated by the ISU and USAID. The new indicator of institutional strengthening is the result of a consensual decision taken within the Consortium with the aim of monitoring progress on this component of our work.

We have also adjusted the PMP to make the parameters for reporting on the Consortium's dialogue events more flexible. It is not always possible to include six participants or have an advance letter of invitation. This is due to the nature of meetings, which are not necessarily formal. They often take place at unexpected times but produce positive results that are important to report as a PLAR.

Within this context, IL will go back to using the internet-based program for monitoring IL activities and indicators, ARPIA. This software was developed during ICAA I but abandoned during the first years of ICAA II. However, given the number of planned activities, we will reactivate this internet-based monitoring program.

6. Success Stories

The success story of 2014 is the wide range of opportunities that have opened up to COICA thanks to its international advocacy efforts and organizational strengthening. Between the end of calendar year 2013, when COICA held its congress at which new authorities were elected for the organization, and the beginning of calendar year 2014, when the 2013-2017 Strategic Plan and the 2014 AOP were updated, tools were developed for the planning and implementation of cooperation agreements. As a result, COICA, the international cooperation agencies, and the Peruvian Government began to hold regular meetings which have produced the following results: 1) An official agreement was signed between the Ministry of Environment of Peru, COICA and AIDSEP-Peru for the participation of indigenous peoples in the COP20 on Climate Change; 2) A road map was developed and agreed with the Brazilian National Development Bank (BNDES) for the establishment of safeguards for the rights of indigenous peoples in IIRSA projects; 3) The World Bank's Operational Policy 4.10 on Indigenous Peoples was improved, particularly with respect to safeguards, the prevention of socio-environmental impacts that might be caused by the World Bank's investments in the Amazon Basin, and the application of indigenous peoples' right to free, prior and informed consent; 4) At the global level, during the UN World Conference on Indigenous Peoples, COICA participated in the political decision of the United Nations General Assembly to carry out the review and updating of the governments' commitments to comply with the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples; 5) Finally, mention should be made of the final development of the "Strategy for the Holistic

Management of Full Life Territories". This proposed strategy, which COICA developed jointly with TNC and WWF, will make it possible to focus COICA's own efforts and those of cooperation agencies on the most important thematic and work areas for the Amazon indigenous peoples: territories, governance, rights, and ancestral knowledge.

7. Environmental Compliance

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8.SUMMARY

8.1 Achievements:

1. IBC contributed to the legitimacy of FEMUKAXAKU by coordinating their participation in different public advocacy forums.
2. In San Martin, Peru, four native communities in the Cumbaza River basin have been included in the payment for hydrological ecosystem services mechanism. These communities now have life plans and are currently producing investment plans and signing agreements for the payment process.
3. In the Amazon Basin, COICA's proposed "Strategy for the Holistic Management of Full Life Territories", which was developed together with TNC and WWF, has been validated at the regional and national levels with each national indigenous organization in the basin. The proposed strategy document will be presented at the IUCN World Parks Congress in Australia (Nov. 2014) and the COP 20 in Peru (Dec. 2014).

8.2 Challenges and Adjustments:

1. TNC Peru faces the challenge of evaluating and improving the sustainable productive activities that are being implemented in the three native communities working with paiche aquaculture and the cultivation of aguaje.
2. COICA seeks the adoption of safeguards for the rights of indigenous peoples in the framework of the IIRSA project with BNDES.
3. CSF and TNC Ecuador have the challenge of successfully carrying out the training course on Business Plans with officials and technical staff from the Provincial Government of Sucumbíos and the cantons of Gonzalo Pizarro, Cascales, and Sucumbíos. This course will be 4 months long and end with each participant developing a business proposal.
4. In Ecuador, NOA'IKE seeks to improve its technical capacities and reach its proposed objectives in the established timeframe, thus overcoming the delays resulting from the change in its board of directors a year ago.